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REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NÉROUTSOS-BEY. *L'ancienne Alexandrie. Étude archéologique et topographique.* Pp. 132 and a map. Paris, 1888 ; Leroux.

The results of excavations made during the last fifteen years are reviewed in this work. To the 24 chapters of text an excellent map is added, and in an appendix are found a series of interesting Greek, Roman, and Early Christian inscriptions. The situation of the famous buildings of Alexandria will be of special interest to most readers. The temple of Isis Plusia, the Caesareum, the palace of Hadrian, and the temples of Sarapis, Isis, and of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, are all discussed and the positions of most of them firmly settled. The Mausoleum of Alexander and the grave of Cleopatra are fixed in their proper sites ; and then, coming down to a later period, the author discusses Christian churches. Some of these still stand on the sites of heathen temples, and others have been turned into mosques. The plan given of the city would have been improved, if the modern names of the localities had been entered on it, especially so, since these are often mentioned in the text. In regard to the positions of the gate of the Sun and the gate of the Moon, the author seems to depart from the current belief without sufficient cause. He places them on the east and west sides of the city, instead of on the north and south sides. On two plates are represented sepulchral urns and some painted terracottas from the cemetery on the west side of the city. The inscriptions at the end of the volume and the well-chosen explanatory remarks attached to them give us interesting facts about the history and mixed population of this Graeco-Egyptian city.—P. WEIZSÄCKER, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 29/30.

TOMMASO TERRINONI (Monsig.). *I sommi Pontefici della Campania Romana con notizie storiche intorno alle città e luoghi più importanti della medesima provincia.* 2 vols. 8vo. Roma, 1888–89 ; Cuggiani Cecchini.

The region described in these volumes is mainly the ancient land of the Hernici and the Volsci, called, in the Middle Ages, *Campania*, while the neighboring region, intimately connected with it in its mediæval history and extending along the coast from Rome to Terracina was called *Maritima*. The principal cities of Campania were Anagnia (Anagni), Alerium (Alatri), Ferentinum (Ferentino), Verulae (Veroli), Signia (Segni), and Frusino (Frosinone). They are of unusual interest for both their pre-